Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. NUMBER 93.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

PRODIGIOUS MASS MEETING.

Sixty Thousand People in the Streets.

The Largest Political Meeting Ever Held in the United States.

Magnificent Display of Fire Works.

Andrew Johnson's Cleveland Speech Universally Execrated.

The Platform—The Congressional Plan Adopted.

THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

September Statement of the Public Debt.

New York Republican State Convention.

Stirring and Appropriate Address of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck.

Renomination of Governor Fenton.

FROM EUROPE.

Further Heavy Shipments of Specie for the United States.

Computed Annual Receipts of the Atlantic Cable Company.

Terrible Railroad Accident on the New York Central Railroad.

Five Persons Killed and Fifty or Sixty Wounded.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS' CONVENTION.

Increased Enthusiasm of Philadelphia—The Hospitalities of the City Tendered by the Mayor and Common Council—Resolutions of the Maryland German League of Baltimore—The Victories in Vermont, and Wilmington, Delaware—Resolutions Offered—Debate on Impartial Suffrage—The National Republican Committee—A Sub-Committee Go Down with Headquarters at Springfield, Illinois.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

The large meetings of last night have added to the enthusiasm of the city. Three columns of calls to the various sixth wards and ward associations of the city, to be held at the mass meeting to-night, appear in the morning papers, those of these associations is called the Union Buck Club. This now promises to be one of the largest political meetings ever held in the country.

At an early hour several full bands were parading the streets, calling attention to the demonstration for the night, and nothing connected with the affair is in the hands of the supernumerary men of Philadelphia.

The City Council regular business before the Common Council to-morrow evening, as the Committee on Address and Resolutions were not ready to report. The Committee are acting with great deliberation and unanimity, and all questions referred to them are fully discussed. Both Committees are now engrossed by new instructions.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, of New Orleans, Mr. Speed presented a number of communications which had been accidentally omitted over. The first one was upon the subject of the Fenian movement on the border. The matter, on behalf of the Common Council and the city authorities, bade no loyal Southerners welcome, entering them of their cordial sympathies and tendering them the hospitalities of the city. This, coming from the very men who refused to join in reception of Mr. Johnson, is a rebuke from Philadelphia to which many eighteen-o attaches. The communication was read amid great applause, and the thanks of the Convention were at once tendered.

At the opening of the session there were upon the platform, besides the Vice Presidents and a number of leaders, the following distinguished persons: Senators Wade, Lane, Williams and Evans; Generals Schenck, Butler, Paine and Chief Schurz; Hon. Burton Cook and Major Haggerty.

A long and stirring address was read from the German Radical League of Baltimore, which was heard attentively and most cordially received, as the utterance of the sentiments of a large and influential body of German citizens. In almost sweeping into Congress 50. their declaration of Johnson's treat is. It is perfectly evident that they believe him utterly opposed to securing justice to the Union men of the South; and they explain this on the supposition that he is longed only for the political ruin of the North and the rehabilitation of the South as restore political power to the old channels, and that he finds therefore old enslaved to the rebel element would tend to defeat his cherished purpose. A minority of the resolutions referred to the committee contain strong expressions of their sympathies with his course. The Florida delegation presented one calling him to mend his ways or resign. A second from another source maintained that treason must be made odious, any Presidential objections to the contrary notwithstanding. One presented that if Grant and Farragut had been left out the President, they be invited in as the Chief Executive. Another requested the President that in order to promote the cause of the Union party, he should travel all over the North, and especially defend his policy in every city.

The announcement of the victories in Vermont and at Wilmington, Delaware were received with great delight. A delegate from Delaware explained that Wilmington had also refused to give Mr. Seward and his electioneering party a reception at their peace tongue, and that the Union party was with all other elements of dissatisfaction with the Presidential policy, received hearty applause. Among the many resolutions offered was one which was referred to lead to results which will attract the attention of the country, and afford an opportunity for the loyal men of the North to give expression to their sympathies with the Unionists who have gathered here. On motion of Mr. Broomall, of Missouri, it was agreed to appoint a committee to proceed to St. Louis, over the identical route taken by the President, avoiding Auburn, New York, and hear testimony concerning Auburn was, however, stating that a delegate from that city requested to be heard, and Mr. Broomall, of Missouri, said that the people of Auburn were loyal, and that the reason of the absence of the noted citizens. The resolution was then adopted, and it is understood that the committee will be a full one.

A demonstration will next fail to occur this evening in honor of Mr. Seward and show the country, even before the election how the loyal people feel.

After the consideration of such resolutions as those given above, Colonel Chas. Moss, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution for future reference, declaring that the only question now before the country is the restoration of the Union. In view of financial affairs. This brought the vexed question fairly before the assembly. The resolution provided for the admission of the Union delegates from the States lately in rebellion, and declared that the Constitution of the United States must be maintained in all its integrity. It was immediately referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report to-morrow morning.

Mr. Dudley, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Panama Railroad, in a speech of large sentiments and liberal views, advocated political rights for all men, irrespective of color. He said that the Governors of the country meeting on the 4th of July, and the Governor of Wisconsin, Brigadier General Fairchild, who was one of the speakers, made no distinction between the men of African and European descent. In the army there were men of all colors, and Governor E. Peirpoint, of Virginia, General Butler, General Banks, General W. T. Sherman, and General Grant, all bore testimony to their value as soldiers. General Grant, in his speech at Galena, said: "Let us have peace." Mr. Dudley said that he was a Republican himself in the country, and a Democrat in the city, and he was for universal suffrage. Still, he was willing to accept the action of the Convention, even though it did not go as far as he could wish. He was willing to accept a loaf of bread, though it was not as large as he could wish. He was willing to accept a loaf of bread, though it was not as large as he could wish. He was willing to accept a loaf of bread, though it was not as large as he could wish.

In another late question of Judge Kelley's as to how many Democrats were present at the mass meeting to-night, Hon. James Speed replied: "Count the sands by the sea shore, the leaves in the forest, the stars in the heavens, and then Johnson has less and I, since leaving Washington, and you are answered."

The following has been received here to-night from one of the President's warmest supporters in Washington: "The common subject of conversation here to-day has been the magnificent exhibition in Cleveland on the occasion of the reception of the President. Mr. Johnson's warmest personal and political friends have nothing to say in extenuation of his lack of personal or official dignity, and they admit the injury which it is calculated to cause to the political interests which he represents. An American citizen may feel the shame of such an exhibition of want of decorum and propriety on the part of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 5.

A MEMORIAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY.

There is considerable uncertainty about the future position of Assistant Secretary Chandler, of the Treasury Department. The Johnson men assert that the President some weeks ago received a letter from Mr. Chandler endorsing the Philadelphia Convention and the administration policy. The consideration of this fact it may be mentioned that about that time the Commissioner Dulles became very intimate of the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Dulles is a son of Mr. Samuel Dulles, official at the Capital, of some note, known that Chandler has sent his resignation to the President, saying that he could not harmonize with the principles of the Republican party, and endorsed the action of Congress; that Mr. Johnson forward accepting the resignation, but that Secretary McCulloch object. It is stated that Chandler was too efficient as officer to lose, and that his services could not be spared at the present time, and ordered his name on the pay-rolls remain in the Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The opinion is generally entertained that the claim of the Treasury Department, that no more bounties will be allowed after the end of December, will be taken into consideration during the present session of Congress, and that the time limited for the receipt will be called more for the future. It is also the opinion of many that the claims of soldiers who enlisted for three years, and were discharged for disability, and for the heirs of those who were killed before the expiration of their term of service.

INDEMNITY OR SECURITY FOR LOYALISTS.

Bills have long been brought for the recovery of claims for indemnity for the extra-war indebtedness to certain citizens of Southern Tennessee, and for the relief of persons who have paid stated to the claims of accounts arising during the war. The first of the debtors have paid up, and without waiting for the action of Congress, and in some cases the laws have been granted time in which to make their payments.

THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

The National Republican Committee, Governor Cox, of Ohio, Governor Cox, of Ohio, Governor Cox, of Ohio

Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

WELCOME, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson, the humble individual who has filled every office from village Alderman to President of the United States, and who, ending his way even to presidency of the Philadelphia Inclines doing so until after the fall elections, is abiding in Chicago, and it is no more than a duty of the people of this city to welcome this illustrious personage who has contended single-handed to and triumphed over and that Lincoln and Douglas could not, and which contains their mortality. In the name of the people of Chicago and of Illinois, we repeat the salutation: Welcome, Andrew Johnson!

We feel warranted in extending this welcome because of it gratify the circumstances attending the visit of the national functionary. He comes to visit the grave of Douglas, and to place upon it a wreath of stone above the head of the Douglas who living, and he comes either to honor him in death. He knew how the people love their Senator, and he comes to keep with unfeigned eyes to single out his vigil with tribe. He knew by the people loved him and in popular election. In another both were gained by a smaller vote of over the living authors of the Union. One of these, by the will of the people, wears the official mantle to which the other was elected. The people, by their suffrages, pronounced the one the worthier of the two, and the other, in the spirit of patriotism, yielded to the decision without murmur or complaint. Official position has no terrors for him, when duty, or that which he deems duty, requires him to accept it. Andrew Johnson comes to Chicago to be welcomed by the people, and we repeat the welcome. Andrew Johnson!

Andrew Johnson was formerly an Democrat, a democrat of the Democrats, a democrat to the core, a democrat of democrats, a Union of which Douglas was the head. He was a democrat of democrats, and he was the democrat of democrats. He was a democrat of democrats, and he was the democrat of democrats. He was a democrat of democrats, and he was the democrat of democrats

EASTMAN II

FROM MILWAUKEE.

First District Republican Congressional Convention—Nomination of Gen. Halbert E. Paine—Resolutions Adopted.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, September 5.

The District Republican Convention of this District met at the Court House in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and resulted in the nomination of General Halbert E. Paine for Congress. General Paine is now absent at the Philadelphia Loyal League.

The Convention was attended by Judge Ruthell, G. E. Waldo and several others, in brief and appropriate resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled in Convention, in the name of the loyal men of the district, do declare the people of the great county election in November next, will be a contest between the friends and enemies of the Union, and we shall support and shall vote for such candidate for Congress as will support the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the question is not whether the States jointly or severally rebellious shall be restored to their full rights, but in what manner and by what authority shall they be restored.

Resolved, That the Constitution gives to Congress, not to the President, the exclusive right to determine when the States are entitled to the full exercise in the Union, and that it was equally a usurpation of power for the President to attempt the restoration of certain States of the Union prior to the action of Congress, as it would be for Congress to assume the power of Congress, and to declare that the States were entitled to representation in the Union without the action of the President.

Resolved, That the pardon of rebels, granted by Congress in the enactment of Amendments to the Constitution, and the pardon of rebels by the President, are the same in principle, but that the latter is a usurpation of power, and that the former was the exercise of the power of the people, through their representatives, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the pardon of rebels by the President is not a pardon granted by the people, and that the people have not forgiven the traitors who have murdered the loyal people of the South, and the soldiers who were prepared by any government, and the soldiers who were prepared by any government, and the soldiers who were prepared by any government

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. VOL. XX. NUMBER 11.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a son who is an officer in the regular army. This son was chosen (sent from the country?) by a court martial, some eighteen months ago, and was ordered and promoted by Andrew Johnson about the time that Mr. Beecher first became a champion of "my policy." The reorganization of young Beecher almost created a mutiny in the regiment from which he had been expelled, and some compromise had to be effected in order to avert the scandal. That the junior Beecher remains in the army, or whether he was allowed to resign, we are not informed. The facts above mentioned were generally known among army officers at the time, and also among the wise men of the Congregational Church. Whether the realization of the fact that Andrew Johnson's society for the restoration of the South, is the cause of Mr. Beecher's present affection for that institution, and the two things should have come to light about the same time.

Mr. Beecher's letter to General Slocum, which we publish herewith, is an extraordinary document, extraordinary in its assumptions, remarkable in its heartlessness, and distinguished for its want of everything which has made the name of Beecher synonymous in Christendom. He fulls into the trap Andrew Johnson set as naturally as though he were playing Aaron to Johnson's Moses. He assumes, first, that Johnson's pocket governments are legitimate, regular and valid, and that it is only necessary for Congress to open the doors and let them in. In logic this is called begging the question. Second, he assumes that the only reason why the state of society in the South is unsettled.

We come now to that portion of the letter whose publication will cause the most pain and heartlessness against Mr. Beecher. We quote it entire:

> "No one can suppose that party zeal in the wild excitement of war, or the flush of victory, or the personal heat of intelligence, disposed men to deeds of violence. Nor can the plea be urged to survive the trial which every constitutional proposal has had in the North, and which it will have in their place among us. That place will come so soon as the passions of war have died out."

We challenge the production of anything more cold-blooded than this in the writings and proceedings of the peace party, or any of the American clergy during the whole existence of slavery. What is the difference between Mr. Beecher's saying "negroes must take their chances" now, and the Rev. South-Side Adams saying it ten years ago? Then they were enslaved, and now they have been emancipated by the sword. Then they were ordered, and now they have been ordered by the Constitution, to be counted as three-fifths of a man. But servitude is now abolished by the Constitution, therefore the three-fifths clause is void by the Constitution. The Constitution knows no such thing as "free persons" and "slaves," and "all other authority, at its next session, to re-apportion representation of free populations, which would increase the latter to about one hundred and eighty-six to ninety-five, and diminish the Northern members from one hundred and forty-three to one hundred and forty-six, as we proved in the former article.

Will Congress re-apportion on the basis of the whole population. Suppose included? We answer the Constitution is the affirmative, if the Copperheads' progressive portraits. If the reconstructed rebels are forced into Congress, unconditionally, and if their votes, added to the Copperheads, constitute a majority of Congress, one of the very first acts will be a reapportionment, whereby the whole population of the negroes will be made to count, not three-fifths, as at present, but for all, or equal to enfranchised Northern citizens. The Copperhead affair will gleefully consign the whole question of the basis of representation, as the present one stands, to the tomb of the Capulets. They will argue that it is compulsory on Congress, to apportion representation on the basis of the whole population, as slavery no longer exists. Andy Johnson will exercise his executive influence to the utmost, to carry such a measure through Congress, and he will furiously denounce every Northern man as a "disunionist," who objects to its unconditional admission. Such is the probable programme of the Copperheads, if the reconstructed rebels, now occupied by Northern men, and ten votes in the Electoral College to the South, making the whole number of votes cast 313, and thus increase the negro population of the South in 1870, will give ten votes more than it did in 1860. The increase of the white population of the South was 1,000,000 in ten years, and the colored race is correctly stated, for a wonder, and as the same rate of

KODAK

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The magnificent welcome extended to the Southern delegates in Philadelphia, will make a thrill of delight throughout the land, and awaken the noblest enthusiasm of every lip in twain. Fifty thousand good men and true thronged the avenues to old Independence Square, to extend the right hand of fellowship to the brave and patriotic men who have been faithful to the flag during the dark period of war, and who now come up, through great tribulation, to aid in averting the blow of the arch traitor, who aimed at the life of the Republic. Ten thousand Star-Spangled banners waved from the houses of the principal streets; and the wild hurrahs that every where greeted the guests of the Quaker City, bore witness that the people still love and honor those who have kept the faith and have kept the faith. No demonstration was ever witnessed in Philadelphia before, surpassing this in its proportions—none, certainly, more deeply significant. It topped the crown of the good people of the city of brotherly love these stormy days of mingled enthusiasm, anxiety and gloom, when the first regiments of the war were marching to the front. It presents to the hosting of the dram, and fife, a thousand portions and suggestive contrasts to the bloodiness of the populace. Their banners have been borne back, pierced and torn by the battle, and often followed by a remnant only of the noble fellows who went forth with life and hope. The people have not forgotten those times, nor have they forgotten why it was that their sons and brothers fell forth, and against whom they went, nor why it is that thousands of them sleep in Southern graves. They know that another peril, not less dark, is now the land; and when they come out to cheer welcome to these noble guests, they do it that all the world might know what feeling fills the hearts of the loyal, and they honor the faithful and scorn the faithless.

The delegations from the South are surprisingly large; they reveal a strength and earnestness of purpose, unsuspected by all their friends in the North or their enemies in the South. Hundreds of them have suffered, in their own persons, the fiendish persecutions with which traitors so well know how to pervert the legend. The eloquent Hamilton was compelled to fly for his life, and for weeks wandered in the mountains before he could find a vessel to bear him from the reach of his foes. His family, and all he had on earth he was compelled to leave behind him. For three years he saw an exile from his home, and he now goes back to rescue those sanctities, the same fell spirit of slavery and rebellion are enhanced in Texas, and guarded by the bayonets of the United States. The gifted Hungerford, from New Orleans, whose streets were so recently wet with the blood of his loyal friends, and scores of fugitives are following after him, to give testimony that he was weak, who gave him support when he would have fallen without it, whose gentleness, liberal hands and hearts have been open and free to them, and enabled them to triumph over difficulties; we should find no case so much like by the hand, assisted him in his progress, speech, and to attack and into position, and who, to the latest day of his life, stood in close phalanx around him, to protect and shield him from his foes. Yellowhill died coming to the aid of his orphan boys. Tears gone by they wept with him over the grave of that pure and spotless woman; their hearts were broken by the death of their mother. They come now to witness the last honors which grateful and admiring friends bestow upon the remains of a father who, during the years of his widowhood, by the ghosts and perpetuity of the Union, and to promote the prosperity and power of his own proud Illinois. These and countless others of like are coming hither, moved by that genuine respect, honest admiration, and personal attachment which they had for Douglas when living, and a respect, an admiration and attachment which did not perish with his living forth. These people come to the funeral with hearts, and feelings, and personal bereavements, and the bloodiness of the populace. Their banners have been borne back, pierced and torn by the battle, and often followed by a remnant only of the noble fellows who went forth with life and hope. The people have not forgotten those times, nor have they forgotten why it was that their sons and brothers fell forth, and against whom they went, nor why it is that thousands of them sleep in Southern graves. They know that another peril, not less dark,

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL

At Evanston, Cook County, Ill., August 31st.

Eloquent Statement of the Issues Before the Country.

Searching Review of President Johnson's Career.

His Falsehoods and His Usurpations Exposed.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull addressed a large audience in the Methodist Church at Evanston, last evening, and said:

I am glad to be thought at this end of learning and of the world, and to be permitted to speak to the people of this county on the issues of the day. I shall not say one word as to the municipal questions that are pending in this county, or in the city of Chicago, or the politics of either of those. I cannot be expected to speak to you on matters of local interest.

We are all, no matter to what party we may belong, interested in the welfare of the country at large, and I shall confine myself to the consideration of such questions as affect the whole country. I am not here to-night to speak as a partisan, but as a citizen, and I shall endeavor to present the facts in relation to the great questions that are now agitating the country, and to leave you to draw your own conclusions